

There is also in the museum a skull prepared from a specimen cast ashore in Porirua Harbour, in December 1870, which appears to agree with *Delphinus novæ-zealandiæ*, Gray. The characters of the animal were not obtained; but those of the skull are as follows:—

|  | inches. |
|--|---------|
| Total length .....                         | 20·5    |
| Beak .....                                 | 11·5    |
| Greatest width .....                       | 9·0     |
| Width at notch .....                       | 4·5     |
| „ at orbits .....                          | 8·0     |
| „ of intermaxillaries at blow-hole .....   | 3·4     |
| „ of intermaxillaries at middle of beak .. | 1·3     |
| Height at occiput .....                    | 6·5     |
| Width of foramen magnum .....              | 1·5     |
| „ of condyles .....                        | 3·8     |

Has a marked occipital crest and transverse ridge. Also a smaller specimen with beak imperfect, the width at notch being 3·7. Teeth small, irregular in shape, pointed,  $\frac{49}{47} \cdot \frac{49}{47}$ .

Another recent addition is an imperfect skull of much larger dimensions than the foregoing, the width being 14 inches and the height of the occiput 9 inches. At the same time the bones of the cranial arch are thin, convex, and without prominent crests. It was picked up on the beach outside the harbour of Wellington. The beak with the teeth are wanting; so that the group to which the skull belongs cannot be stated, but it is probably allied to *Beluga*.

Colonial Museum, Wellington, N.Z.  
Feb. 19, 1872.

#### XLVI.—Notice of two new Fishes from Celebes.

By Dr. ALBERT GÜNTHER.

##### SYMPHORUS.

Allied to *Dentex*, but with the præoperculum finely serrated. Form of the body oblong, compressed; eye moderate; cleft of the mouth of moderate width, rather oblique, with the jaws nearly equal. One continuous dorsal fin, with the numbers  $\frac{10}{12+x}$ ; anal  $\frac{3}{9}$ . Caudal fin emarginate. Canine teeth in both jaws. Præorbital entire, broad, the distance between the eye and angle of the mouth being great; præoperculum finely serrated, with more than three series of scales. Seven branchiostegals. Scales of moderate size, ctenoid. Pseudo-branchiæ well developed.

Celebes.

*Symphorus tæniolatus.*D.  $\frac{10}{16}$ . A.  $\frac{3}{9}$ . L. lat. 55. L. transv. 9/20.

The height of the body is a little more than the length of the head, and one third of the total (without caudal). Eye situated immediately below the upper profile of the head, rather nearer to the extremity of the snout than to the end of the operculum, one fifth of the length of the head. The maxillary extends somewhat beyond the vertical from the front margin of the eye. The width of the interorbital space is not much more than the diameter of the eye. Scales on the cheek small, forming about ten series. Dorsal spines rather feeble and short, the third to ninth not much differing in length, about one fourth of the length of the head; the tenth is conspicuously longer, and attached to the first ray. The soft dorsal fin elevated, the third to sixth rays being produced into long filaments. Anal spines feeble, the third nearly thrice as long as the second; anal rays long, especially the third, which is produced into a filament. Caudal fin emarginate. Pectoral reaching to the vent, the fifth upper ray being the longest. Ventrals not produced into filaments.

Olive, fins with a reddish tinge. Body with seven narrow, slightly oblique and undulating, bluish bands, edged with darker; a narrower parallel stripe of the same colour between every pair of the bands. The bands and stripes are continued along the side of the head, but more irregular and broken up in their course. The interradi al membrane of the soft vertical fins with round violet spots as large as the pupil of the eye.

One example, 12 inches long, was found by Dr. A. B. Meyer at Macassar.

*Batrachus grunniens.*

It is worthy of remark that in two specimens from Celebes the vomerine and anterior palatine teeth are not uniserial, but form rather a narrow band.

*Mugil Meyeri.*

Very similar to *Mugil nepalensis*.

D. 4 |  $\frac{1}{8}$ . A.  $\frac{3}{9}$ . L. lat. 27. L. transv. 11.

The height of the body is contained five times in the total length, the length of the head five times and a half; the latter equals the length of the caudal fin. An adipose membrane covers a portion of the iris anteriorly and posteriorly. The upper profile, from the dorsal to forehead, is nearly straight.

The interorbital space is flat, and its width is two fifths or one third of the length of the head. The upper lip is moderately thick, and forms the front margin of the snout. The anterior margins of the two mandibular bones form an obtuse angle; and the cleft of the mouth is very much broader than deep. The præorbital is angularly bent, and has its extremity truncated and distinctly denticulated. The extremity of the maxillary is conspicuous behind and below the mouth. There are nineteen series of scales between the spinous dorsal and the snout. The pectoral extends to the seventh scale of the lateral line, and is as long as the head, the length of the snout not included; it has no elongate scale in its axil. The anterior dorsal commences above the ninth scale of the lateral line, midway between the snout and the base of the caudal fin; its anterior spines are stout, the first the longest, two thirds of the length of the head; there is an elongate pointed scale at its base. The soft dorsal and the anal are enveloped in scales, and lower than the spinous dorsal; the former commences above the eighteenth scale, or above the middle of the anal fin. Caudal distinctly emarginate.

Two specimens,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, were sent by Dr. Meyer from Macassar.

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XLVII.—*On a Subfossil Whale* (*Eschrichtius robustus*) *discovered in Cornwall*. By WILLIAM HENRY FLOWER, F.R.S.

IN the Museum of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall at Penzance are preserved some bones of a whale, which were discovered more than forty years ago at Pentuan, in the parish of St. Austell. The circumstances under which they were found are of considerable geological interest, and are fully described in a paper communicated to the Society by the late Mr. J. W. Colenso, entitled "A Description of Happy Union Tin Stream-Work at Pentuan" (read October 1829), and published in the fourth volume of the Society's Transactions. It appears that they were found about half a mile from the present sea-shore, and at a depth of rather more than twenty feet from the surface, imbedded in a stratum of sea-sand, above which was a bed of rough river-sand and gravel, and which overlay a remarkable deposit of sand containing timber trees (chiefly oaks), remains of various land-animals, red deer, oxen and boar, human skulls, and, at a still lower level, stumps of trees *in situ*, moss, leaves, hazel-nuts, &c. Beneath these